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particular doctrine or practice." It does not exclude from its activities the publication of factual and even of controversial material (as long as it made clear that such material does not necessarily express the Committee's own views) or the provision of useful information to those—for instance, Members of Parliament—on whom the responsibility for the working out, and ultimately enactment, of demographic policies must fall.

* * *

This, briefly, is the background of the events recorded in the Annual Report. The *Eugenics Society* not only took the initiative in reviving the Population Investigation Committee but, by a grant of £500 a year for two years, made itself responsible for a considerable share of its running expenses. The Committee, if it is to sponsor programmes of work submitted for and securing its approval, will still have to seek other sources of income, but it already feels secure enough to go ahead with confidence. It has been fortunate in enlisting the services of Dr. M. J. Elsas as Research Secretary in place of Mr. D. V. Glass, who is unable to act in this capacity during the war. Dr. Elsas has an

impressive record of achievement to his credit, including the research on housing referred to earlier in these Notes, studies on national income for the Institute of Economic and Social Research, and staff appointments to Chatham House and the Institute of Statistics, Oxford. It is pleasant to state that Mr. Glass has agreed to serve on the Committee and that Mr. Titmuss has also been co-opted as a member.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lafitte is completing his report on population policies with the assistance of Dr. J. Isaac (who has worked for some years on population problems at the London School of Economics and produced a Ph.D. thesis on international migration with special reference to its economic aspects) and under the direction of a small "steering group," consisting mainly of members of the pre-war committee. No attempt is being made to revive the joint committee of the *Eugenics Society* and P.E.P., and it is intended that with the publication of this report the work of the Population Policies Committee, as an organization separate from the Population Investigation Committee, will come to an end.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ZOÖLOGY

Articles appearing in forthcoming issues :

REACTIVITIES OF COLPODA DUODENARIA TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. II. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF RESTING CYSTS. By C. V. TAYLOR and A. G. R. STRICKLAND, Stanford University.

RETARDATION OF EARLY CLEAVAGE OF URECHIS BY ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT. By ARTHUR C. GIESE, Stanford University.

ON THE KILLING ACTION OF OPTICALLY ISOMERIC NICOTINES IN RELATION TO PROBLEMS OF EVOLUTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN ANIMALS. By G. F. GAUSE and N. P. SMARAGDOVA, Institute of Zoölogy, University of Moscow.

THE PRODUCTION OF DUPLICITAS CRUCIATA AND MULTIPLE HEADS BY REGENERATION IN EUPLANARIA TIGRINA. By ROBERT H. SILBER and VIKTOR HAMBURGER, Washington University.

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very considerably. Early death and early retiring lead to early promotion. This or its prospect in the not too dim future leads to early marriage and must result in larger families. At present, an heir may only succeed to an estate at an age when he may

be due to retire from most occupations. So we may well have to re-read our *Gulliver* to learn how to deal with Strudlebugs. There is no great hardship on the old to live simply ; their energies are small and their wants are few.



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OTHER NOTICES

Groves, E. R., Groves, G. H., and Groves, C.
Sex Fulfilment in Marriage. Illustrations by
Robert L. Dickinson. New York, 1942.
Emerson Books. Pp. 319.

DISSATISFACTION with modern marriage conditions is common in the U.S.A., particularly with regard to the sterility of many marriages and the possibility that many births are dysgenic in their incidence. The results of this dissatisfaction are typically transatlantic in their positive nature, their directness and their vigour: frank and widespread discussion of sexual matters far less hampered by law than in this country; university lectures on marriage relations; and a number of books designed to educate those entering marriage.

These books, as a general rule, take for granted a framework of pre-nuptial chastity and marital fidelity. The difficulty of this position is that any really scientific approach to the problem inevitably brings these postulates, if not under criticism, at least into the realm of discussion. The writer is, therefore, restricted to a search for superficial rather than radical remedies.

Even within these limits the volume under notice is not very satisfactory. The authors, Groves *père, mère et fille*, are wise, kindly and tolerant. They are commendably free from the obsession with the abnormal which mars much work of this type. But, their interest being mainly psychological, they are so inexplicit on such

subjects as defloration, coital position, prophylaxis of venereal disease, and birth control, that it is difficult to envisage the novice (for whom the book is written) gleaning a great deal from the passages dealing with them. As regards birth control there is, of course, the difficulty that in this particular American law is more restrictive of freedom of expression than ours.

Even on the psychological plane I am not sure that the novice will not find our authors rather bewildering. A warning against one mental state is generally followed by emphasis on the ease with which one can go to the other extreme. Indeed, the road to their matrimonial Eden is so beset with pitfall and with gin, so void of ecstasy and spontaneity, that all but the most hardy may well be deterred from attempting it.

This is to say no more than that the authors and their pupils are probably gallantly attempting a well-nigh impossible task. The present mores of the Anglo-Saxon races have so trammelled and diverted the sexual impulse that it is probable that nothing less than fundamental reform can bring back its natural rhythm and fertility. What, for instance, are we to think of the attitude of mind which regards Thomas Huxley and his future wife, who were engaged nine years, as (p.104) "especially favoured in this long waiting by one's being in Australia and the other in England"?

ALEC CRAIG.

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tion and is apprehended before he has had a chance to get in his deadly work." He points out that the line between seditious utterance and legitimate criticism is often a difficult one to draw, and adds: "We are fighting a war in which propaganda is one of the weapons; a war in which the civilian population is engaged in almost as important a sense as the military and naval forces. It would be quite unrealistic to say that utterances and writings cannot directly interfere with the prosecution of the war unless they specifically counsel insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by the armed forces, and unless they are spoken and written under conditions that make them amount to an immediate incitement to action. On the other hand, if too broad a rule is adopted, persons will be convicted for *bona fide* criticism of war methods and objectives merely upon a superficial showing that the words spoken or written may have some tendency to discourage civilian morale." He emphasizes the difference between those who speak as honest critics, exercising their right of freedom of speech, and those who are consistent advocates of the enemy, doing his work as effectively as though they wore his uniform. Sabotage, treason and other matters are dealt with in a clear, brief and vigorous manner which is easily followed by the ordinary reader without legal training.

In a short article entitled *Observations by an Englishwoman*, Margery Fry, amongst other matters, refers to the small percentage of cases in which free legal aid is granted to indigent persons in England. She suggests that the French provision

that an offender should have free defence if he cannot pay for it without entrenching on his ordinary mode of life might perhaps be advantageously borrowed by England. She considers that as in some of the United States a Public Defender is an established official, the way in which his services are used, and the contribution which they render to the cause of justice, might well deserve attention in this country. The reviewer would add that, apart from the general question, he has often been impressed during the trial in cases of grave crime by the painstaking manner in which the judge has protected the interests of an accused person who has refused to accept legal aid.

January-February 1943, Vol. 33, No. 5.—The attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7th, 1941, resulted in martial law for Hawaii. Its regulations affected a population which had rapidly increased because of the exigencies of defence work, and the City and County of Honolulu had received the larger share of the increase. W. A. Gabrielson, the Chief of Police, Honolulu, in an article on *Martial Law and Crime*, states that the provost courts of the Territory have received a great deal of publicity through their swift and strict handling of crime, and the imposition of some peculiar types of sentence, such as ordering a blood donation from the offender or the purchase by him of defence bonds. The writer states that the Courts are held in great respect and there has been a marked tendency towards a decrease in crime since the inception of martial law in the Territory.

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